

Intimations.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH, EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 30. EACH; AND TINS,
60. 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING, AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP
(NON-MERCURIAL)
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 60. EACH.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
IN SOLID BLOCKS—12. 20. & 40. EACH; & 12. BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, EMERY COARSE, BLACK LEAD, CABINET
GLASS-PAPER, &c.
WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
3mr77 1w 52t 2mr78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.
"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.
Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
no378 1w 4t.

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(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER
WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
60 to 63, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.
Invite attention to their Illustrated 180
page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages,
sent post free, containing full particulars
as to Woolen, Silk and Cotton Goods of
every description.

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Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery,
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Jewellery, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing
and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
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Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes,
Preserved Provisions,
Wines and Spirits,
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Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the
"Graham" Sewing Machines for the City
of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-
mission of 2 1/2 per cent.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheat-
ley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the
"Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.
Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to
accompany orders and balances drawn for
at 60 days' sight.

Parties not exceeding fifty pounds in
weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and 200
in value, are conveyed from London to any
Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform
charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and
Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
60 to 63, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 65,
Paternoster Row, London.
187c76 1w 52t 187c77

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Learned Counsel for the Defendant stated
that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer
of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively, using it in great quantities in the
following diseases—

Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hy-
steria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1/4, 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.
The Public are further cautioned, a
forgery of the Government Stamp having
come to the knowledge of the Board of
Inland Revenue.

21ap77 1w 28t 20oc77

DINNEFORD'S
SOLUTION OF
MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The Best Remedy For
Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-
burn, Headache, Gout and
Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate
Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN
and INFANTS, and for regular
use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers,
throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA.
Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
24mr77 1w 52t 23mr78

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.

PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND PICKLED HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAM AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND FOWL PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.

PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
FRESH supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse &
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

80HO SQUARE, LONDON.
10jan76 1w 52t 10jan77

Intimations.

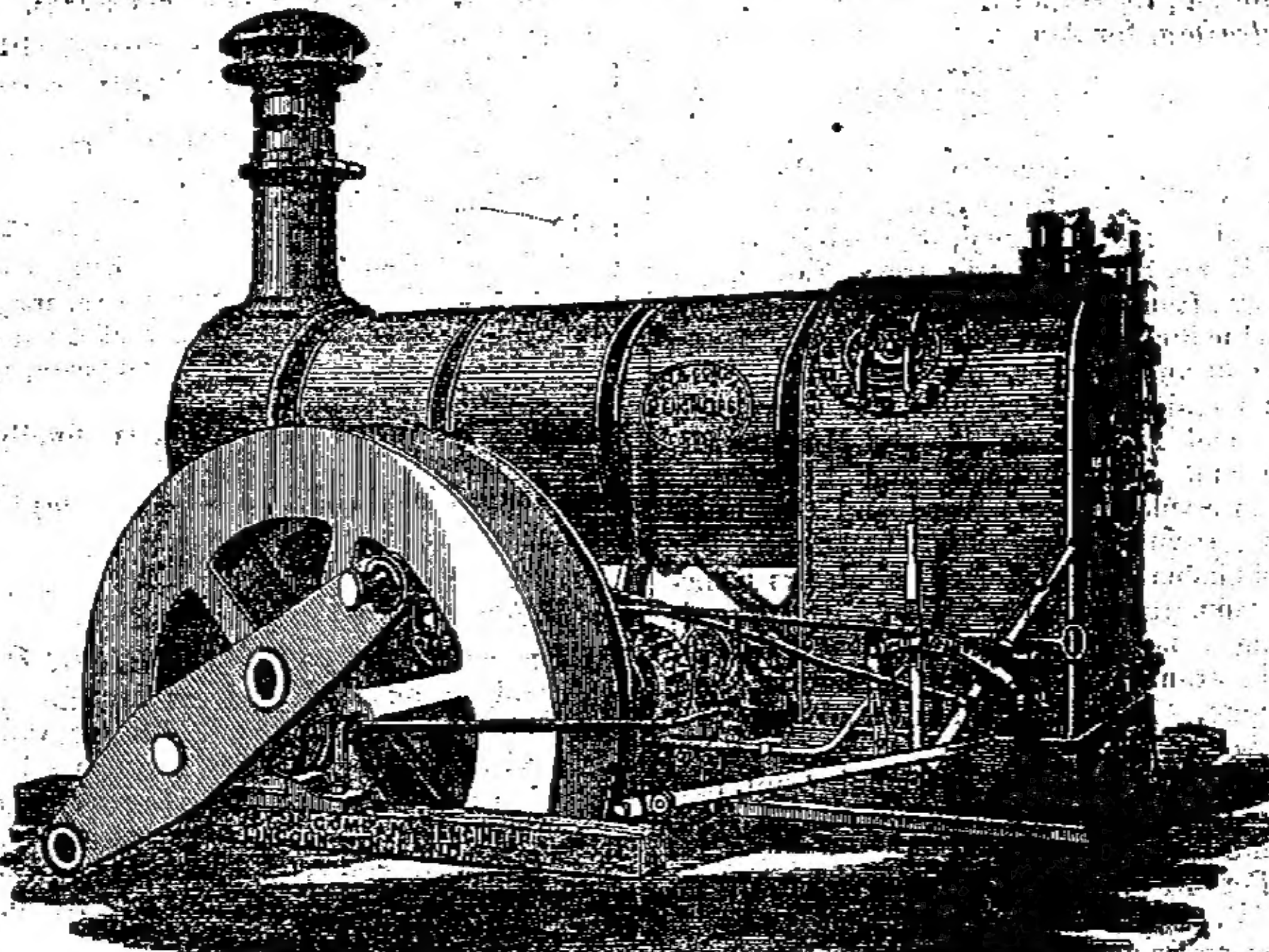
In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Croxall and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11nc76 1w 52t 11nc77

THE PATENT IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.



Some of the advantages of the New Patent Engines are as follows—

SMALL FIRST-COST.
SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.
EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.
GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

This new Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged
against using the Semi-Portable Engines for Permanent work, because it possesses the
rigidity and durability of the Horizontal Engine, and at the same time retains the ad-
vantages of the Semi-Portable in saving time and expense in fixing.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

Prices and full Particulars on application to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
ROBEY & CO., Lincoln, England.

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RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a
pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct
to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving agent
and a powerful disinfectant. For warm
climates it is invaluable.

**RIMMEL'S OLEBRATED LAVEN-
DER WATER.**

**RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED
EAU DE COLOGNE.**

**RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-
RIDA WATER.**

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other
fragrant perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and **GLY-
CERINE** gives the hair a beautiful gloss
without greasing it, nourishes the roots,
and imparts an agreeable coolness to the
head.

**RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCE-
RINE SOAP,** BROWN WINDSOR,
HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-
TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET,
RICE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET
POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleanses,
whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes
the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for im-
parting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly
natural and permanent shade.

**N.B.—All Rimmel's Pre-
parations will bear the name of**
the registered Trade Mark.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96,
Strand, London.
3ic77 1w 52t 2ic78

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of
the very best English manufacture. For
its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordoba, 1872.
Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.
Philadelphia, 1876.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang,
Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club,
Ess Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia,
Jasmin, Wood Violet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the
choicest Exotics.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
a very refreshing Wash which stimulates
the skin to a healthy action and pro-
motes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S ETHERAL ESSENCE
OF LAVENDER,
a powerful Perfume distilled from the
finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER,
VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL,
GLYCERINE CREAM,

and other Specialties and general articles
of Perfumery may be obtained of all
dealers throughout the World,
and of the Manufacturers
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON
manufacture their articles of one and the
best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each
article is labelled with the firm's name and
address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

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Intimations.

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THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
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Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
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The Best Investment of the Day
for a Small Outlay.

And where there is no previous knowledge
of the business required, in a Lemonade,
Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as
the public taste is so much on the increase
for Aerated Drinks. The book of 80 pages
of illustrations and information, forwarded
free.

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J. & E. Atkinson's
ESS; YLANG-YLANG—FRANGIPANNE
—and SARCANTHUS; OLD BROWN
WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POW-
DER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—“A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,”
printed in seven colours.

12may77 2

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by
KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING
POWDER.

which is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS
KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made
that the Powder is easily distributed from
them, and will be found a great improve-
ment on the old paper packets, in exter-
minating Beetles, the success of this powder
is extraordinary, and no one need be
troubled by those pests. It is perfectly
clean in application.

Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

KEATING'S
Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.

TESTIMONIAL.
Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall,
Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my
duty to inform you of the immense sale I
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
justly say is enormous, and in every case
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now
in stock two bottles containing the Round
Worm brought me during the last few days
by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I
dare not be without the remedy.—Yours
respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING,
London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am
informed fraudulent imitations of this un-
surpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby
request anyone knowing of the vendor of
the same to communicate with me, and on
conviction of the offender a liberal reward
will be paid.

7ap77 1w 26t 30sep77

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S
BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Con-
sumers should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,
Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.
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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

MADE WITH THE
Latest and Most Valuable
Improvements.

FAIRBANKS
SCALES

Adapted to the Standard of all Nations,
Packed ready for Shipping.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT
World's Fair, London, 1851.
World's Fair, New York, 1853.
World's Fair, Paris, 1867.
World's Fair, Vienna, 1873.
World's Fair, Santiago (Chili), 1875.
World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876.

FAIRBANKS & Co.
NEW YORK.

FAIRBANKS & Co.
LONDON, ENG.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.
BOSTON, MASS.

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CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

The most efficacious REMEDIES are
Pancreatic Emulsion
AND
Pancreatine.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by them and all Chemists and Store-
keepers throughout the World.

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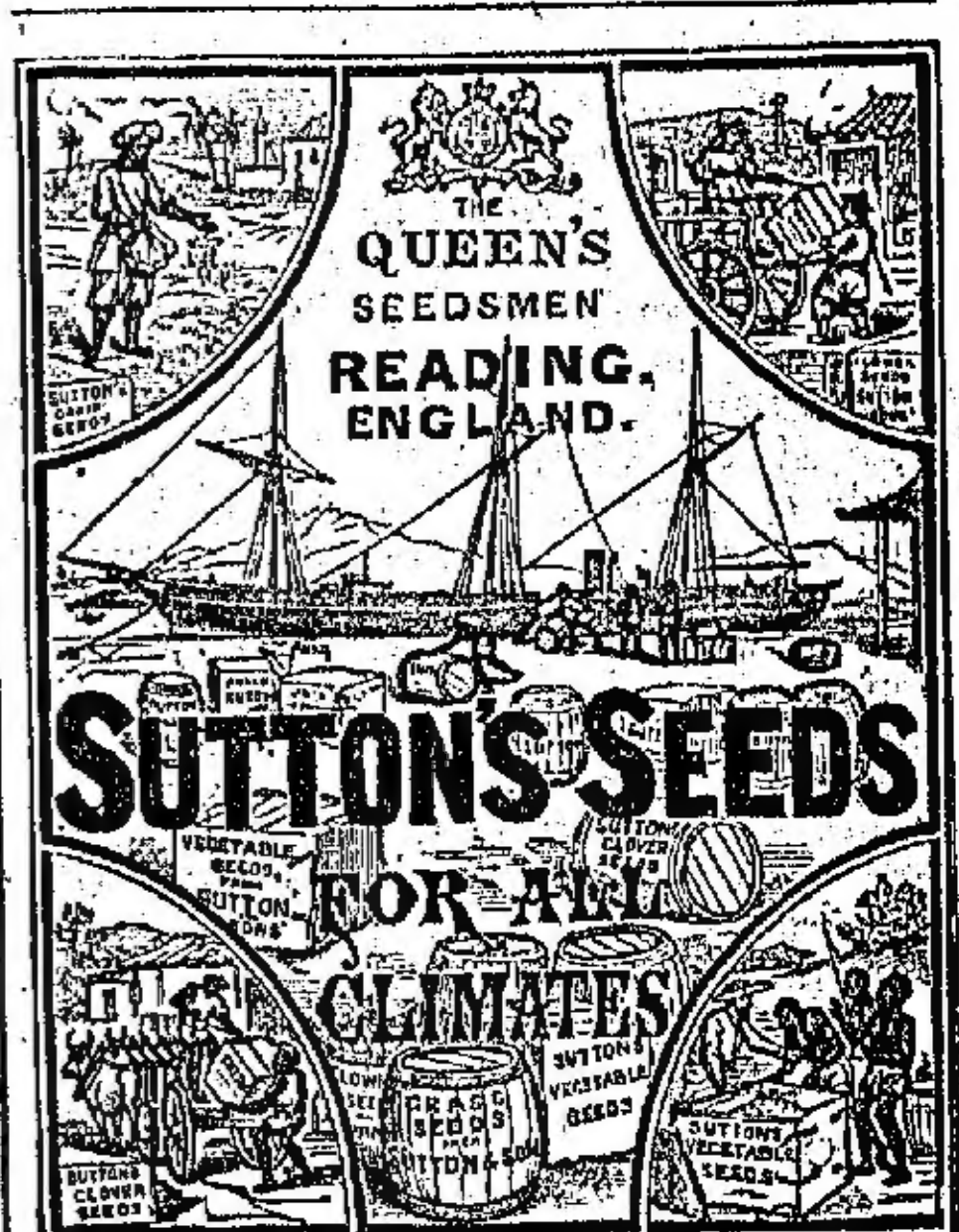
Mr. Andrew Wind,

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is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail and China Review.

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Intimations.



PACKED BY MESSRS.
SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
Which ensures their arrival in dry
and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the
Office of this Paper, or from
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
Reading, near London, England.

N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must
accompany every order.

8mc77 1m 1y 8mc78

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE

The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the present day for
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the
Heart, Dizziness, Nausea in the Head and Ears,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs; Im-
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
Consumption (in its first stages only), Tinnitus
Erumpens of the Skin, Impaired Sight and
Memory, Nervous Pains, Impoverished Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause. The action of
the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
and flesh generating agent known; it eradicates
all morbid conditions for removing impaired and
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years an emaciated, anxious,
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness, and the whole system return to a state
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-
trically upon the organization; for instance, it
assists nature to generate clear human electricity
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It
operates on the system without exciting care or
thought upon the individual as to the process.
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives tone to the human
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or
animating element of life, which has been want-
ing, and exerts an important influence directly
on the spinal marrow and nervous system,

This usual fortnightly entertainment will take place at the Temperance Hall on Monday evening next, commencing at 8 past 8; admission free. The following is the programme:—

- 1.—Pianoforte Duet, Overture to "The Crown Diamonds."
- 2.—Song, "Come, birdie, come."
- 3.—Reading, "Christian the Dol-Hart-rog."
- 4.—Song, "The wonderful Musician."
- 5.—Pianoforte Solo.
- 6.—Reading, A "Sly House" on Sunday.
- 7.—Trio, Pianoforte, Violin & Violoncello, Arrangement from "The Magic Flute."
- 8.—Song, From the "Maid of Artois."
- 9.—Reading, "Candle, has been made a Mason."

HON. ELI T. SHEPPARD, for many years United States Consul at Tientsin, China, has recently resigned that post to accept a position in the Office for Foreign Affairs of Japan. He leaves Cádiz to-day for San Francisco, from which place he will sail for Yeddo, by the City of Peking, on the 1st of April. Mr. Sheppard is one of our oldest Consular officers in China, and since his return to the United States has received from various sources, both public and private, the most pleasing testimonials to his efficiency and integrity as a Consular officer. We have no doubt that if he had chosen to remain in our service, he would soon have been called to a much higher position. The Department for Foreign Affairs of Japan has been fortunate in its selection of Mr. Sheppard as an adviser upon International Law. His legal education and subsequent training in the conduct of public affairs give undoubted assurance of his entire fitness for the position which he is now called upon to fill.—We understand that President Hayes and Secretary Fish have each expressed their hearty satisfaction that the Government of Japan has selected Mr. Sheppard for the place which he is about to fill.—*Cádiz Republican*.

(L. & C. Express, April 6th.)

NEW YORK.—March 17; the *Bethany* is to be sold by auction. She is full of water. Her cargo is nearly all out. A steamer and a schooner left her this morning with cargo for this port.

According to the latest reports in the Panama papers the agents of Messrs. Olyphant & Co., of Hongkong, were sanguine of being able to complete the proposed contract with the Peruvian Government for the importation of Chinese free labour.

Mr. Henry Harvey has been appointed to succeed Mr. Philip Currie as head of the China and Japan Department at the Foreign Office. The latter gentleman has, we understand, been transferred to the Turkish Department.

It is announced that instead of coming home in the troopship *Tanager*, the head-quarters and batteries of the 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery are to return from Ceylon and Hongkong in hired transports. The appointment of Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., to be commander-in-chief on the East Indian station, vice Reginald J. Macdonald, promoted, is gazetted.

CHINESE PRINTING.—With reference to the forthcoming Caxton celebration, the Rev. G. E. Moule, the well-known missionary, writes to *The Times* contradicting the statement of Sir Charles Dilke that the Chinese language is one that can only be printed by their common method of woodcuts, or by some analogous plan with engraved surfaces. Mr. Moule says that, notwithstanding the multifarious word-signs which go to make up a Chinese book, millions of pages have been printed in the best style during several years past with metallic movable type. Early in the seventeenth century the use of movable type had been known by the Jesuits to the Chinese Government, and a very costly and magnificent edition of the Imperial Edition was printed from copper types. In reply to Mr. Moule's remarks, Sir Charles Dilke writes that he spoke only of the mode of printing invented by the Chinese, and of Chinese printing before the 16th century, or before the discovery in Germany.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

12th May, 1877.

LARCENY.

Ho Ahol, a bar-boy, and Lam Akoon, a coolie, at the Sailor's Home, were charged with stealing under the following circumstances. The complainant, Absolom Price, who was paid off from the steamer *Argentine* some twelve days ago, was lodging at the Home. He had \$30 with him and lodged it with the Superintendent. Yesterday he applied to Mr. Loring for \$5, and an order was given him, leaving a balance of \$25 which was to be retained against the cost of complainant's maintenance in the Home. Mr. Loring had it in his mind about the \$25, and wrote on the order "625" instead of \$5. The complainant being unable to read, presented the order to the sheriff who paid him a \$25 note. Thinking it was only a \$5 note and not caring to look at it, he presented it to the 1st defendant at the bar for two pints of beer. The 1st defendant asked the complainant what the amount of his note was, and he replied that he supposed it was for \$5. The 1st defendant then gave the note to the 2nd defendant to go out to get change. He returned soon afterwards, and \$4 and some cents were given to the complainant. In the afternoon when accounts were taken, Mr. Loring discovered the mistake and had the defendant arrested. In the stocking of the 1st defendant \$10 were found, and he had admitted to some one in the Home that he and the 2nd defendant had shared the \$20, each receiving \$10. The 1st was sent to two months' hard labour, and to be twice flogged ten strokes each time as a juvenile offender. The 2nd was sent to four months' hard labour.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

Hong Ahlan and four others were again brought up to answer the charge of carrying on public gambling in house No. 23 East Street, Tai-ping-shan. The 1st defendant was proved to have been the manager, and was consequently fined \$200, or 6 months' hard labour. The others were fined \$10 each, or one month's hard labour.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Leong Ayow, a coolie, was charged with being on the Canton steamer wharf for an unlawful purpose. The *Kinshin* came in last evening from being heavily laden, and the Constable on duty ordered the wharf to be cleared, in order to prevent the

The defendant was afterwards found concealed under the wharf, evidently for an unlawful purpose. He was identified as having been three times in gaol before. He was now sent to six weeks' hard labour.

Swatow.

May 9, 1877.

Arrivals.—May 8, Yesso and Cheong Hock Kian from Hongkong, Mary Blair from Newchwang, Hornet (H. M. S.) from a cruise; 4, Douglas from Coast Ports, Carl Ludwig from Bangkok; 5, State of Louisiana from Hongkong, Paul Marie from Newchwang; 6, Hadda, from Singapore, Lunan from Newchwang; 7, Chefoo from Newchwang via Chefoo, Carmelita and Ida from Newchwang, Wega from Chefoo, Frohlich from Newchwang, Halloo and Sea Gull from Hongkong; 8, Namoa from Coast Ports, Capella from Newchwang, Norma from Hongkong; 9, Caribbrooke from Saigon, Hoehung from Shanghai, and Foochow from Foochow.

Departures.—May 8, Yesso for Coast Ports, Norma for Hongkong; 4, Douglas for Hongkong, Cheong Hock Kian for Amoy; 7, Sea Gull for wreck "Japan"; 8, Halloo for Coast Ports, Namoa for Hongkong; 9, Hornet (H. M. S.) for Amoy, and Mary Blair for Newchwang.

Vessels in Harbour.—Steamers: State of Louisiana, Chefoo, Caribbrooke, Norma, Hoehung, and Foochow. Sailing Vessels: Wega, Frohlich, Carmelita & Ida, Paradise, Hadda, Carl Ludwig, Paul Marie, Capella, Wm. Turner, Julie Reitz, Lunan, Vesta, and (H. L. C. M. S.) Chento.

Freights.—There is little or no demand for tonnage, and freight rule very low; we have only to report the settlement of three vessels for Coast, viz.—British barque Wm. Turner, 10,500 piculs, Chefoo to Swatow, 21 cents per picul, 19 days; British barque Mary Blair, 8,000 piculs, Newchwang to Swatow, 20 cents per picul, 18 days; British schooner, Julie Reitz, 6,500 piculs, to Chefoo and back, 21 cents per picul, 24 days.

The number of disengaged vessels in Port are 8, with a total tonnage of 2658 tons.

China.

ICHANG.

A correspondent, writing from Hankow on the 3rd inst., says:—I enclose you the log of the first merchant steamer from Hankow to Ichang. As you will see, she left here on the morning of the 22nd April last, having as passengers four of the European Customs staff, the manager of the China Merchants' Company for Ichang with seven attaches, and several Chinese passengers. She arrived at Ichang on the 27th April, left Ichang on the 30th April, and arrived here on May 2nd. From this you will see that the *Tunjin* will not be the pioneer steamer of the upper Yangtze. The *Tunjin* is a small steamer belonging to Mr. M. Andrew Jenkins, and is commanded by Capt. Smith. She has the credit of being the first merchant steamer arriving at Ichang. The *Tunjin* left here this morning with a hulk in tow, bound for Ichang. The China Merchants' send up a steamer and a hulk next week.—*News*.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times Extra.)

Bombay, April 12.—The Bank of Bombay has raised its discount rates one per cent.

Bombay, April 13.—Captain Henry Fund amounts to £30,000. It has been resolved that a bust shall be put in the Town Hall, and that the balance shall be applied for the benefit of the Sailors' Home. The Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company has declared a dividend of sixteen per cent. per annum for the second time.

Bombay, April 17.—The weekly returns of the famine show an increase in relief labourers of 13,411, or a total of 253,270. General Kennedy says the time of greatest pressure has arrived. At Tanva, four prisoners have been sentenced to death, and six to transportation for life for dacoity, which is terribly prevalent.

Bombay, April 18.—A Jeddah letter says that large sums have been raised in the district to aid the Turks, that all available means are being tried to arms.

London, April 21.—Consols 95½, 4 per cent 84½, 4½ per cent 84½, 5½ per cent 83½. Bar Silver not quotable. Exchange on India 1/8½. Oriental Bank Shares 244 10/16. Mercantile Bank Shares 227 10/16.

London, April 22.—Mr. Layard has arrived at Constantinople.

OBITUARY.—General Wyld, Lieutenant-General Burke, Mr. Crippage.

Washington, April 22.—President Hayes has withdrawn the troops from New Orleans.

Paris, April 22.—An agitation among the Ultramontane party is seriously occupying the attention of the French Ministry.

Constantinople, April 22.—The accounts respecting the course Roumania intends pursuing are most conflicting. The Grand Vizier has sent a despatch to Prince Charles relative to his concentrating his troops at Kafat, and requesting him to act with the Porte.

London, April 23.—In the House of Commons this evening the Hon. R. B. Bourke, in reply to a question, said that the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople had broken off diplomatic relations with the Porte, and leaves the Turkish capital this evening.

Constantinople, April 23.—The Porte has requested Prince Charles to act with the Forces under Abdul Kerim Pasha, and prevent the passage of the Russian army across the Danube. The Sultan will command the Turkish army in person against the Russians. A detachment of Russian troops arrived at Bucharest this morning.

Washington, April 23.—The conflict among political parties in Louisiana has been settled, the Republicans having joined the Democrats.

Calcutta, April 23.—A large public meeting, chiefly attended by natives, was held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the Sheriff presiding, for the purpose of protesting against the President's Towns Magistrates Act. Resolutions were carried deprecating the extension of the Magistrates' powers, and against the injury caused by the Act to the system of trial by jury. It was also resolved to memorialize the Secretary of State to veto the Act. A Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial.

London, April 23.—Consols 95½. Bar Silver 84½.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—The Czar reviewed the Russian army at Kichenko yesterday, when he addressed the troops,

urging them to deeds of bravery, and hoping for a speedy and glorious return to their native country. A circular despatch from the Russian Government, justifying a proclamation of war, was delivered to the Powers yesterday.

Constantinople, April 22.—The Russian Charge d'Affaires has left.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—The Czar has issued an Imperial manifesto, in which he recalls the interest he has always taken in the destinies of the oppressed Christians in Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Herzegovina, and his desire to ameliorate their condition by endeavouring to obtain guarantees for their favouring Government. His Majesty states his entire reign has testified to his earnest solicitude for peace, but that two years of negotiations with the Great Powers have failed before the stubborn refusal of Turkey to execute reforms. Every refusal of every effectual guarantee, the refusal to accept the Protocol expressing the unanimous views of Europe, and all pacific efforts being exhausted, the proud obstinacy of the Porte obliges a recourse to arms. Being profoundly convinced of the justice of his cause, and confiding in God, His Majesty states that the moment, as foreseen in his Moscow speech, has come for the independent action of Russia, and that, invoking the blessing of God, he will order his troops to cross the Turkish frontier. Prince Gortschakoff, in a circular dispatch justifying the proclamation of war, states that in seeking to obtain forcibly what Europe has vainly tried to secure peacefully, Russia thereby furthers the interests of Europe.

Constantinople, April 23.—The Porte has despatched an Envoy to Cabul.

London, April 25.—In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby stated that 17,000 Russian troops had already crossed the Roumanian frontier. With regard to the Grand Vizier having called upon Prince Charles to co-operate with the Turkish forces, he said that the order would be reinforced by the Roumanian Government to the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies on the 26th instant. In the meantime, the Roumanian troops are falling back.

Berlin, April 25.—At yesterday's sitting of the German Parliament there was a debate on the Army Estimates. Count Moltke said that Germany could not hope for a long period of peace, and alluded to the readiness of France for war, and the unusually large masses of troops between Paris and the German frontier.

Simla, April 25.—The amalgamation of Oadh with the North-Western Province has been cordially approved by Her Majesty's Home Government.

London, April 25.—The National Bank of India pays 3 per cent for the half year. Withdrawals from Bank.—For Germany £125,000. Consols 94½. Silver 84½. Manchester market dull. 7½ lbs. shillings ordinary quality 6s. 4½d. 8½ lbs. 7s. 4½d.

Constantinople, April 25.—Savet Pasha has sent a Despatch to the Guaranteeing Powers, replying to the Imperial Manifesto, stating how unprovoked is the Russian attack on Turkey, and appealing to the Treaty of Paris of 1856 as a reason for the mediation of the Guaranteeing Powers. The Russians have crossed the frontier at Alexandropol, and it is expected they will attack Kara.

Paris, April 25.—The Paris papers consider that Count Moltke's speech is not hostile.

London, April 26.—The House of Commons have negatived by 417 against 67 votes, the motion for a committee of Enquiry into the grounds of the demand for Home Rule.

London, April 26.—This morning the latest advices state that the Russian troops are pouring into Roumania and have arrived at Galatz. A Russian regiment of Cossacks is marching on Kalafat. The Turkish troops have occupied. The Roumanian Army has withdrawn to the interior. Prince Nikita, at the head of the Montenegrin Army, is marching towards the frontier between Albania and Montenegro. The Turkish troops are marching upon Nikaisa.

London, April 26.—The main Russian Army is moving towards the Dobruddacha, and it is doubtful if the Turks will arrive from Widin in time to prevent their passage of the Danube. Germany (I) has undertaken to protect Russian (I) subjects.

Constantinople, April 26.—The Russians have commenced hostilities at Ardahan and Gumru. It is officially announced here that the Russians have been routed at Tuhurukon, near Potom, with a loss of 800 men. The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies was opened to-day by Prince Charles, who, having stepped from the throne, said that efforts to induce the Porte and the Great Powers to recognise the neutrality of Roumania had been unavailing, but that Russia had promised not to occupy Bucharest.

Berlin, April 26.—In to-day's sitting of the German Parliament, Count Moltke disavowed any aggressive intention towards France in his previous speech.

Aden, April 27.—The Steamer *Teheran*, with outward English Mails of the 13th instant, sailed hence for Bombay at 4 a.m. to-day, and the *Bokhara* for Galle and Calcutta at the same hour.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army has issued a proclamation disavowing any intention of conquest, Russia's object being the defence of the oppressed Christians. A Russian official despatch concerning the affair at Batoum describes it as an unimportant engagement in which the Russian loss was trifling.

Constantinople, April 27.—A despatch from the Commander of the Turkish army corps at Batoum announces that fighting was recommenced on the following morning, Thursday, and that the Russian attacks were repulsed.

Constantinople, April 27.—The Sultan has issued an edict in which he states that Russian aggression is responsible for the war; that he will defend the independence and integrity of the Porte to the uttermost; and that, if necessary, he will take the sacred banner and lead the army himself.

London, April 28.—At yesterday's sitting of the House of Lords, Lord Derby, replying to Lord Stratford, said that England will neither accept nor adopt either the conclusions or the arguments adduced by Prince Gortschakoff in his circular despatch justifying the proclamation of war.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

General Ignatieff has come and gone; but I am disappointed to say that I have not seen a bit of him. I have, however, talked with a man who had the opportunity of studying him well, so far as eyes can judge without the help of ears, at Lady

Dorby's assembly. His impression was altogether unfavourable. He says that, whereas Count Schouvaloff is the very ideal of a grand Seigneur, General Ignatieff does not even give you the idea of a gentleman. My friend said:—"He reminded me of Lessops, but without Lessops' fine manner." They say that here in London Lord Derby was less charmed by his volubility than Ignatieff's style is not of the kind which one would suppose likely to impose on an English statesman. There is too much of the Alfred Jingle (of *Pickwick*) in his plausibility. It is precisely that kind of plausibility which ought to defeat itself. He rattles away, but so does the rattlesnake, and I never heard that the reptile inspired particular confidence in anybody thereby. General Ignatieff is a diplomatist very well qualified to throw dust in your eyes, but then it is inexcusable not to see that he is throwing it. It must be infatuation to think him honest. He hardly pretends to be so himself. Of course he says he is, but he says it with his tongue in his cheek. Well, he has gone now, and I don't see what good he has done either to his country or his own reputation for ability. Whether he has gone because things were in such a muddle, about the Protocol and demobilization, that he could not hope for the glory of setting them right; or (as most persons think) because his end, of getting things into this muddle, was achieved, I can't guess; and, so far as his credit goes, it does not much matter. In the one case he has failed in doing a clever thing; in the other, he has succeeded in doing a foolish one. I don't think there is much to choose. A wise man would probably prefer the first horn of the dilemma; a vain one (and I think General Ignatieff is, above everything, vain) the second. Cervantes says:—"Al descomponer cada uno a maestro," which may be interpreted:—"Any fool is clever enough to make a mess," so even if to General Ignatieff belongs the honour of having averted peace it may establish his reputation for mischief still more firmly, but hardly for sagacity.

It is very true that "any fool can make a mess." That long-legged, but by no means long-headed, General, Lord Dudley, went towards making a hideous mess in the House of Lords last night by about the most silly speech ever heard within its walls. Luckily he was sternly snubbed by the Duke of Somerset—Liberal, like Lord Dudley, though the Duke be, and Lord Derby subsequently answered the coal-and-iron Earl with as much scorn as was compatible with the formal courtesies of the House. One of Lord Dudley's points was a declaration that the peace of Europe was "a secondary matter" compared with the good government of the Turkish provinces. To this Lord Derby replied that the noble Earl had not considered what he was saying, for that European war would cause in one month, more misery than all the Bulgarian horrors put together. Lord Dudley next made a cowardly, not to say ungentlemanly, attack upon Sir H. Elliot, to which Lord Derby answered, amid the ringing cheers of the House, that England did not possess in any branch of the public service a better or more devoted servant than Sir Henry Elliot. As if these were not accidents and mud enough for Lord Dudley to "put his foot in," he must needs ask "why, if Government had once broken off diplomatic relations with the Porte, it had thought fit to renew them?" To this Lord Derby replied that, "if the noble Earl had even glanced at the papers before the House, he would have seen that England never had broken off diplomatic relations with the Porte." Lastly, Lord Derby remarked amid much laughter that Lord Dudley had obtained the opportunity for making his most infelicitous speech only by professing the intention of submitting a motion, and that this motion he had after all forgotten to make. Altogether in the hands of the Foreign Secretary Lord Dudley was made to look very like a child and a fool. Now, a reference to his date of birth in the *Pearse* will show at any rate that he is not a child. As to the rest, *je ne dis pas*.

Stock-jobbers and financial contractors had a rough time of it in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, when Mr. Reginald Yorke moved for an address praying for a Royal Commission to investigate the constitution and customs of the Stock Exchange, and to advise Her Majesty how that institution may best be reformed by legislation, since it persistently neglects to reform itself. These are not the exact words of Mr. Yorke's motion, but they are very much milder than his words in support of it. Sir Charles Russell, who seconded the motion, used language which must have considerably "wrung the withers" of some who heard him. He said:—"In the good old days of plain speaking these persons would not have been called loan-contractors but swindlers (hear, hear), and would not have been allowed to put their feet in respectable society (hear, hear); now they were not only tolerated there but tolerated." An imprudent alderman (Alderman Cotto), who ventured to oppose the motion, on the ground that the appointment of such a Commission would "throw a gloom" over all commercial enterprises throughout the kingdom, was met by a severe rebuff from Mr. G. W. Bantock. The latter said:—"It was urged that a 'gloom' over many members of the Stock Exchange; and I suppose that, if there was a great capture of banditti in Calabria it probably would 'throw a gloom' over similar bands in Sicily (laughter)." Some of the commercial members, or rather members connected with the city and with business, such as Mr. Goschen, expressed their disquietude at the proposed inquiry, but the general feeling of the House was so clearly pronounced that Mr. Yorke's motion was agreed to without a division.

It is about seven months since I described to you the wonderful capabilities for mischief of the Whitehead-Brotherhood torpedo on the authority of a competent eye-witness of its performances, which eye-witness was himself a famous civil engineer. Last Monday Lord Charles Beresford told virtually the same story to the House of Commons, only he clothed it in more picturesque language. He declared that the Whitehead torpedo "could do everything but speak," and that the first intimation which a great vessel would receive of its presence, would be about three months since I told you, on the authority of a clever artillery officer employed at Shoeburyness, that our naval authorities believed themselves to possess a method of effective protection even against the terrible Whitehead, in the shape of a net, to be stretched by means of floats and leads, at a certain depth and to a certain distance, around the vessel endangered by torpedoes. On Monday last Mr. Ward Hunt referred to this with some confidence, saying:—"It had yet to be shown that a net might not be constructed which a torpedo could not pierce."

It is a fond illusion of lawyers that there is "no wrong without a remedy." Where is my remedy for the wrong I suffered just this day week? I hurried off my last Friday's letter to you that I might be at Charing Cross in time to see General Ignatieff, who was to arrive there, according to the *Times*, at twenty minutes past five. I reached the station at a quarter past, and the Russian diplomatist reached London exactly at the instant fixed. How was it that I had all my hurry in vain? Simply because the *Times* had announced his arrival by the South Eastern Railway, whereas he actually travelled by the Chatham and Dover Line. He consequently went to the Victoria station, all careless of your correspondent eagerly awaiting him at Charing Cross. But if I was defrauded on the Friday of my spectacle of the Russian slyboots, I stumbled on another, and a very pretty one, on Saturday, when I had done nothing to deserve it. I was walking down Fleet Street in search of Wine Office Court. I had left poor old patched-up Temple Bar only a few yards behind me, and was thinking of asking some one where Wine Office Court might be, when whom should I meet face to face but my brother-in-law! He shouted out. Well, we made our way into the Temple Gardens and ascended the last staircase on the left to the rooms of a Bench of my brother-in-law's acquaintance, which overlooked the Embankment. Before I say what was to be seen from thence I must mention the surprise which the sight of a great lawyer's chambers occasioned me. I was prepared for heavy dusty old furniture, law-books in that well-known pie-crust binding, and bundles of paper, parchment, and every other kind of book, but they were in handsome book-cases with glass doors in front. The only books lying about were a number of the *New Quarterly Magazine* (with a paper-knife marking the place in a tale by G. Meredith), a book on the Turkish Question by Baron de Worms, and a large *Hexapla* on a standing reading-desk. The furniture was rather miscellaneous, but new and handsome, and certainly not dusty. There were lots of easy chairs and very easy ones, but in leather, and not all in leather of the same colour; while an ottoman a *chaise-longue*, and a sofa were covered in rich yellow silk. The window curtains, too, were of yellow silk. Nothing like a brief, or that could be suspected of being a law-paper was to be seen; while the only writing materials visible were on a small round black marble table and were acquiescent enough to serve a Duchess. The walls were light brown with gilt mouldings and hung with a few water-colour pictures—too few, considering how good they were, and how great the space of wall to be covered. One was signed "D. Cox," and another "Richardson," and the two or three others were hardly inferior in merit. But that which struck me first on entering, and throughout my visit seemed most incongruous in a lawyer's room, was a full-sized copy (of course in plaster) of Gibson's *Painted Venus* placed on a low pedestal in front of a great looking-glass let into the wall between the windows like a panel. But we had not come, merely to scrutinize a barriester's interior. The matter in hand was a march-past of the Grey Brigade of Volunteers—why called the "Grey" I don't know—under the command of Lord Abinger, Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Just under our windows the Inns of Court regiment was drawn up, and other corps were to be seen continuing the line along the embankment apparently beyond Whitehall. I believe the Devil's Own and the London Scottish are considered the two finest among the volunteer regiments of the metropolis. Certainly these lawyers are as tall and big on the average as London policemen, which is the same thing as saying that they are far superior in physique, not only to any Line battalion, but to the Guards. They were however, fewer in number, only so far as I could count or calculate—about 340. While we were amusing ourselves with identifying, by the aid of an opera-glass, those in the ranks whom the Devil has marked as more peculiarly his own—I mean those more eminent barristers whom my brother-in-law either knew or knew by sight—the sound of music from the direction of Blackfriars called our attention that way. First came the band of a Scots Fusilier battalion, then a number of officers and ladies on horseback, and then a very strong regiment in scarlet. My brother, who is not so learned in military affairs as he might be, would have it that this scarlet regiment was the Scots Fusilier Guards, and nothing would convince him to the contrary. He said:—"There goes Lord Abinger. Is not that Colonel of the Scots Fusiliers? Is not he Colonel of the Scots Fusiliers? Those men can't be volunteers, because their uniform is red, and this is the Grey Brigade." It was of no use arguing with him, especially as, though I could see the regiment was neither Guards nor Line, I did not in the least know what its real designation was. It was only on Monday morning that we learned from the papers that the corps we quarrelled over was the Tower Hamlets, nearly a thousand strong. After they had passed, the Devil's Own fell into the column just behind them as it marched off towards Westminster. A little further on towards Waterloo, but still within sight, the London Scottish joined in the procession, contributing, besides their picturesque appearance, the diabolical wheezing of their bagpipes. The curve of the Embankment and the projection of Somerset House withdrew the next two or three regiments from our sight, but near Charing Cross station almost the whole brigade re-appeared, and the spectacle, though distant, was then very pretty. Longer than that there was no use in waiting and so we went away. Altogether there were, I believe, eight regiments in the march, numbering about 3,700 men.

A day or two ago I was sitting on a sofa at the St. James's Square Club talking to a member, formerly one of the most popular docters in the North-West-Principles, when another man came up and said:—"What am I to do, doctor? I can't get rid of this hicough." "Well," said Dr. "I hardly know what to say. If we were in India, and you were a cholera patient, I should say it was all up with you; but as it is, and we are here, and you looking as strong as a horse, perhaps a pinch of citrate of magnesia, or carbonate of soda, or Lamplough's pyretic saline, or in fact anything, will put you all right." The invalid laughed and went away. When he had gone Dr. turned to me and said:—"I have known a fit of hicoughs do very good service, and quite lately I have known a man who had a fit of hicoughs. It is less than a month since I was

dining with some relations of mine in Montagu Square, a quiet old-fashioned square between Baker Street and the Edgeware Road. They are quiet old-fashioned people too, and it was a quiet old-fashioned party of us, with one or two exceptions quite a family party. Thus one of the daughters of the house, although too young to have officially 'come out,' being only between 13 or 14, sat down with us. She was a nice, intelligent, pleasant-looking girl, of modest manners, without being shy or prim; but, poor thing, on this occasion she was suddenly seized with an uncontrollable fit of hicoughs. For some time she managed, not to suppress the outbreaks, but to keep them so far under that people could pretend not to be aware of them. But when suddenly, in an unlucky lull of conversation, a peculiarly loud gulp burst out like a musket-shot, it was impossible to affect unconsciousness any longer. Some of us laughed; others, recommending her to hold her breath, to drink water by teaspoonfuls, all sorts of things; but her mother called out:—"Margaret, dear, I think you had better go upstairs till you are in a less volcanic condition." The poor girl was only too glad to escape, and away she hurried, but not in time to put the closed door between us and another tremendous hicough. We had not done laughing over the incident," continued the doctor, "when a scream was heard, and then some one running or rather tumbling and plunging downstairs. The door was burst open, rather than opened, and in rushed the young lady of the hicoughs, who threw herself in a paroxysm of terror into the arms of the person nearest her; almost at the same moment other steps, heavy ones, were heard jumping down the stairs, evidently three and four at a time, and those of the party who had gone first to the dining-room door were just in time to see two men bolting out into the street." The host and my informant ran a little way after them, but only to see them jump into a laundress's cart (or what, being piled with bundles of linen, looked like a washer-woman's cart) and drive at a sharp pace round the corner of the Square. There was no policeman within sight. Meanwhile all, or nearly all, the rest of the party had found their way upstairs into the hostess's bedroom over the drawing-room, where Dr. joined them. The young lady, now quite cured of her hicoughs, then repeated her story, that she had passed her mamma's room by a few stairs on her way to her own, when the idea struck her to get some eau de Cologne, as she had heard that eau de Cologne and water was a good thing for hicoughs. Accordingly she turned downstairs again to her mamma's room. The door was shut, but she knew the gas would be alight within. She opened the door, and there, to her surprise, she saw two men, one of them stooping and tying up a bundle. The other, who was unsmiling, drew a drawer, ran to the bureau and turned out the gas, though there were still some lights in the room from the well-lighted staircase. Nevertheless, the girl was, naturally enough, utterly terrified. Only thinking of escaping herself, she ran downstairs, in the way that has been described, and so gave the thieves the opportunity of escaping likewise. Luckily, however, so far as could be hastily verified, they did not seem to have carried off any plunder. Indeed, one of them had left a Glenagarry cap of his own behind on the bed, so that in reality they were a few pence the poorer by their audacious enterprise. If it had not been for that fortunate fit of hicoughs the thieves would have made rather a good haul. At any rate anything was fish that came into their net. The bundles on the floor were found to be most miscellaneously constituted, containing dresses, hats, feathers, gloves, pocket-handkerchiefs, lace and linen, shoes and boots old and new, all the toilet articles from the dressing-table, and even the brushes and combs in use. The thieves had packed up also two small copies in oil of Gericione's and Dominichino's *Sibyls*, and, strange of all, a number of illuminated scripture texts, such as "Remember thy Creator now in the days of thy youth." On further examination of the premises no other room appeared to have been entered, and no subtle method of ingress seemed to have been adopted than the street-door.

Quotations.

Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	£ 0/7½
" Old Patna, cash...	6/0 a 5/5
" New Benares, cash...	5/0
" Old Benares, cash...	5/0
" New Malwa, cash...	5/7½
" credit...	5/7½
" Allowance Teels, 1c 24	
" Old Malwa, credit...	6/0
" Allowance Teels, 40 a 60	
CAMPHOR...	18.50 a 18.60
QUICKSILVER...	59 a 60
SALT-PETRE...	6 a 6.90

Exchange.

Bank, on demand...	3/11½
" 30 days' sight...	4/0
" 6 months' sight...	4/0
Credit...	4/0 a 4/1
Documentary, 6 months' sight...	4/1 a 4/1½
Bombay...	226
Calcutta...	226
Shanghai, demand...	73½
" 30 days' sight...	74½ a 74½
Bar Silver, 17, drs. B...	84 prem.
Mexicanos...	8
Gold Leaf...	25.50
English Sovereigns...	4.68
Australian Sovereigns...	4.98
Discount...	7 a 9

Shares.

Portfolio.

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

Oh, the lights and shadows fall
On the church's epon wall,
And I sigh
For the hushed-scented ways
Where we walked on holy days
(Happy times of prayer and praise)
You and I.

Ah, my sister, far away
In your dear old church to-day,
Cool and dim,
You will kneel, and softly plead
For the exile in her need,
That the bruised and shaken need
Lean on Him!

LOVED AND LOST.

("GILBERT UND VERLOREN.")
By PERCY FITZGERALD.

Now the city sleepeth,
The night is calm and sweet,
The dying embers rustle,
There's silence in the street.
O! how my heart feels lonely
As the chill shadows fall;
But the spirits softly whisper,
I hear their voices call.
Loved and Lost! they sigh,
And grief shall never die,
Through weary, weary time,
Shall sound the dismal chime,
Loved and Lost!

Now sinks the falling lamp—
All through the lagging night,
I hear the tender accents—
I see a figure bright,
Restore the golden hours—
Sweet vision, linger! stay!
The Spirit softly whispers,
And it dissolves away.
Loved and Lost, they sigh,
And grief shall never die,
All through the weary time,
Hark to the dismal chime,
Loved and Lost.

So pass the heavy hours,
I chide the long delay,
And the night so chill and dark,
I wait the lingering day.
At last, the blisful summons,
What notes my heart enthral!
I'm coming, I am ready—
I hear their voices call.
Loved and Lost! they cry,
For love shall never die,
And so through endless time,
Shall swell the joyful chime,
Loved and Lost!

—Graphic.

The surest way of being deceived is to
think yourself cleverer and more cunning
than anybody else.

People are never made so ridiculous by
the qualities they possess as by those which
they affect to have.

Our repentance is not so much a regret
for the evil we have done as a fear of what
may be the consequences.

When our vices quit us, we flatter our-
selves that we quit our vices.

That which often prevents us from
abandoning ourselves to a single vice, is
the fact that we have several.

"Home," says Dr. Channing, "is the
chief school of human virtue. Its respon-
sibilities, joys, sorrows, smiles, tears, hopes
and sorrows form the chief interests of
human life. Go where a man may, home is
the centre to which his heart turns. The
thought of his home moves his arm and
lightens his fall. For that his heart yearns
when he is afar off. There he gathers up
his best treasures. A well-ordered house
is a paradise on earth. No other earthly
pleasure is equal to the calm contentment
of the family fireside. The excitement of
even successful business is attended with
weariness. The enjoyments of travel are
associated with fatigue and danger, and
even the pleasures of knowledge are com-
bined with bitterness. But the happiness
of the fireside is unalloyed."

Rare almost as great poets—rarer, per-
haps, than veritable saints and martyrs—
are consummate men of business. A man to
be excellent in this way must not only be
variously gifted, but his gifts should be
nicely proportioned to one another. He
must have in a high degree that virtue
which men have always found the least
pleasant of virtues—prudence. His prudence,
however, will not be merely of a
cautious and quiescent order, but that
which, being ever actively engaged, is more
fitly called discretion than prudence. Such
a man must have an almost ignominious
love of details, blooded (and this is a rare
combination) with a high power of imagina-
tion, enabling him to look along extended
lines of possible action, and put these de-
tails in their right places. He requires a
great knowledge of character, with that
exquisite tact which feels unerringly the
right moment when to act. A discreet
rapidity must pervade all the movements
of his thought and action. He must be
singularly free from vanity, and is generally
found to be an enthusiast who has the
art to conceal his enthusiasm.—*Helps.*

ENEMIES.—Have you enemies? Go
straight on, and mind them not. If they
block up your path, walk around them, and
do your duty regardless of their spite. A
man who has no enemies is seldom good
for anything; he is made of that kind of
material which is so easily worked, that
every one has a hand in it. A sterling
character—one who thinks for himself, and
speaks what he thinks—is always sure to
have enemies. They are as necessary to
him as fresh air; they keep him alive and
active. A celebrated character, who was
surrounded with enemies, used to remark—
"They are sparrows, while, if you do not
blow, they will go out of the nest." Let this
be your motto while endeavoring to live
above the scolding of those who are bitter
against you. If you stop to dispute, you
do but as they desire, and open the way
for more abuse. Let the poor fellow talk;
there will be a reaction if you perform but
your duty, and hundreds who were once
alienated from you will flock to you and
acknowledge their error.—*Alexander's
Messenger.*

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

(World.)

P. T. BARNUM AT BRIDGEPORT.

A stranger in America happening to a-
light at Bridgeport—a thriving city of some
25,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on
the shore of Long Island Sound, within
sixty miles of New York City—might be
surprised to discover that much of its pro-
sperity is due to the business tact and energy

of Phineas Taylor Barnum, the one American
whose name has become a common noun in
English speech.—Barnum, the prince of
humbug and good-nature and successful
audacity. Ask any inhabitant of this third
city of the State of Connecticut who built
these rows of cottages, reminding an English
traveller of those erected by the more
philanthropic manufacturers at home, and the
answer comes, 'Barnum.' 'How is it
that so many of the operatives possess homes
of their own?' Again the answer, 'Barnum
helped them.' 'Who planned your Mount-
ain Grove?'—one of the most beautiful
cemetries in America. Once more the
answer, 'Barnum started it,' and thereby
did away with an old neglected burying-
ground which used to be in the very heart
of the city. 'And your lovely Sea-side
Park, who originated that?' 'O, Barnum of
course; he gave some of the land, begged
and bought the remainder, and never rested
till the park became what it is—the greatest
ornament and boon to our city.' While
humbugging the universal world, and im-
posing on the credulity of nations, forcing
his showman's pranks into the sacred
precincts of a court, and humbugging Ma-
jesty itself, Barnum has showered advan-
tages upon his own home. That his fellow-
citizens appreciate his labours is apparent.
They elected him Mayor, twice sent him to
represent the town in the State Legislature,
and made him the candidate of the Repub-
lican party for the U.S. Congress. On one
occasion within the last few years, on his
return from a visit to England, over 200
of the most substantial citizens of Bridge-
port gave a complimentary dinner 'in honour
of the liberality and energy in private en-
terprise, in promoting the industries and
public improvements of Bridgeport, and the
genuine philanthropy' of their popular
townsman. The rumour that the canny old
showman paid for the dinner himself, as an
advertisement, was generally believed in
cynical New York but disdainfully rejected
in staid Connecticut.

Mr. Barnum when at home is in great
request. Few temperance meetings are
considered complete unless he is a prominent
speaker; church-bazaars expecting to suc-
ceed call on him to open them with a
humorous address, which seldom fails to
find its way to hearts and purses. Standing
on a slight eminence, looking down on
Sea-side Park, and across its narrowest
part to the waters of the Sound, over
whose surface steamers, yachts, and every
variety of water-craft are continually
passing, is Waldemere, from whose cupola
floats a silken flag, bearing the well-
known monogram 'P.T.B.' whenever the
'king of showmen,' the progenitor of the
india-rubber nurse of Washington, and the
discoverer of the woolly horse, is at home.
Waldemere, 'woods by the sea,' so named
by its owner's friend, Bayard Taylor, is an
estate whose natural beauty is perfected by
art. Its well-kept lawns, broad and sweep-
ing, are ornamented with fountains of bronze
and marble; statues gleam against a back-
ground of grove and thicket; the house is
grilled with a broad belt of flowers, whilst
flower-beds of every English device border
the driveway from gateway to porch. The
house itself is an astonishingly bewildering
composition of Gothic, Italian, and French
architecture and decoration, and a great deal
of Yankee thrown in—presenting a front
160 feet long to the water, whereby most of
the rooms command a very charming view—
and as it can be seen from the passing trains,
is generally regarded as Barnum's most
striking advertisement. On entering one is
pleasantly surprised at the spaciousness of
hall and rooms. Taste as well as wealth is
shown in the furniture. Pictures of high
merit hang on tinted walls and stand on
enseils; Chinese vases of quaint and wonder-
ful design guard the fireplaces; busts and
statuettes fill nooks and corners. On a
pedestal in a place of honour stands a mar-
ble bust of Jenny Lind, whose original con-
tract with P. T. Barnum hangs framed in a
neighbouring apartment; the signatures of
Jenny Lind, Sir Jules Benedict, Giovanni
Belletti, and P. T. Barnum compelling us to
pause a moment before it. A corner-bracket
in a cosy sitting-room holds a small Parian
Bacchus, a Christmas gift from the Swedish
nightingale to Mr. Barnum, in good-natured
recognition of his firm temperance principles
and practice. On *daggers* in this same pleas-
ant room lie dimpled marble models of
Tom Thumb's hand and foot, taken when
his size was smallest and his fame greatest.
One looks in vain for the Fiji mermaid, or
the 'What is it?' or some of the best-known
achievements of the owner. These, however,
are the trifles of an earlier and more eccentric
life. Barnum, as we see him in Waldemere,
is Barnum in happy and virtuous retirement
—the advocate of temperance, and the bene-
factor of that human race he has humbugged
for two generations. Mr. Barnum is a firm
believer in cleanliness, if not in godliness.
The mansion is intersected with a network
of water-pipes, there being scarcely a room
that has not a bathroom or lavatory attach-
ed. Many of the rooms bear the names of
distinguished guests who have occupied them.
A spacious bedroom, with hangings and
furniture of pale green and white, is known
as the 'Greely room,' for here had Horace
Greely resided. Two pleasant rooms are
associated with the memory of the sister
poetesses, Alice and Phoebe Cary. Doubtless
there will some time be a 'Twin room' as
the humorist is a frequent guest at
Waldemere.

Mr. Barnum's second wife is a young Eng-
lish lady of culture, and the daughter of an
old friend of his in Lancashire. The good
taste displayed in the ornamentation of
Waldemere is due to Mrs. Barnum, who is
highly appreciated by the best families of
Bridgeport, and regarded by Mr. Barnum's
daughters as a treasure added to their enjoy-
ment and to their father's happiness. As
for Mr. Barnum himself, his round full face
beams with extra smiles whenever he speaks
of her. He defers to her judgment in all
matters outside his business, and never seems
quite so happy as when at her side in the
family landau and from church, or in
Sea-side Park.

Mr. Barnum's library, or 'workshop' as he
calls it is a spacious octagonal room furnished
and panelled with cherry, birch, and maple
woods. Opening from it on one hand is a
lavatory, and on another, a room where his
private secretary works within call. At a
large and much-littered desk, with papers
strewn ankle deep around his chair, Mr.
Barnum spends nearly every morning of his
life, communicating with his agents in every
land; often interrupted by some employed
distracting order, or by friend or stranger asking
advice or more substantial help, but never
laying down his pen, which is travelling as
rapidly as ever ere the door is closed behind
the visitor. He is economical of his time,
never wasting nor submitting to be robbed
of a moment of the hours set apart for
business. These hours over, the keen man
of business, the head of so many undertak-
ings, enjoys himself with as much apparent

freedom from care as the workman who has
just pocketed a good week's wages. If
Mr. Barnum, when working, dialises to his
interrupted, Mr. Barnum, when enjoying
himself, is even less tolerant of business
intrusions. The visitor may desire to pur-
chase valuable land, and come with the
money in his pocket—he is none the less
desirefully told to 'come in the morning.'
Tall, portly, erect in spite of sixty-six years
of hard work and several fortunes earned and
lost and won again; with high forehead,
keen hard twinkling eyes, gray hair curling
crisp around a bald head; with a firm
decided voice and step,—the master of
Waldemere is very different from the popular
conception of a showman. It is only when
large placards and flaming advertisements
announce, once a year, that Mr. Barnum's
'Museum, Menagerie, and Hippodrome,'
travelling on a hundred railway-cars, will
stop a day at Bridgeport, that its citizens
actually realize that their fellow-citizen is a
showman. Whenever he visits his travelling
show, he is invariably called into the 'ring,'
where he entertains his patrons with a short
speech.

In the course of a recent conversation
with Mr. Barnum, he said, 'I have long
wished to take my show to Great Britain,
and I sail for England in April next to make
arrangements for taking it there in the spring
of 1878.'

'The expense of such an undertaking will
be enormous.' 'I have 600
employees, 600 horses, and 2000 cages and
chariots, which will require half-a-dozen
steamships to get them all across the Atlan-
tic; but I am used to big enterprises, and
have no fears of the result of this one.'

Heaven denied Mr. Barnum a son, and
wisely, for there could be no worthy second
of P. T. Barnum. But he is blessed with
three daughters and a troop of grandchild-
ren, including two boys of bright promise.
For his married daughters he bought fine
houses in New York and built summer re-
sidences on his estate at Waldemere. Here
it is that the great showman plays the ideal
grandfather: entertains his friends, not alone
with the good things of the earth, but with
an inexhaustible store of experiences and
anecdotes told with an inimitable gravity
that never falters, while his listeners are
convinced at the different voice and facial
expression he involuntarily gives to each
character he describes, and hold aching sides
when they hear Barnum tell how he has
raved in the public to a thousand shows; or
how he overhauled James Gordon Bennett
to the extent of \$40,000 in a real-estate
transaction, at the close of that shrewd
Scotchman's long and busy life. All sum-
mer long, in the centre of this group of
children, grandchildren, and guests, he is
the prime mover of picnics, clam-bakes,
musicales, and long country drives. Mr.
Barnum imported, for his grandchildren's
amusement, English donkeys and Shetland
ponies; and not unfrequently is seen riding
in the little donkey-carriage with his de-
signed juvenile playmates. Every evening,
when all are gathered together, he enjoys
his favorite amusement, whist, pausing
occasionally to applaud a song sweetly sung
by an accomplished daughter, or to disclose
a small grandchild who may be perched
peevishly on the back of his chair.

A love of children is one of Mr. Barnum's
characteristics, a love returned by all his
small acquaintances; for who so patient with
the little folks; who so fertile in devising
amusements for them; who can relate such
wonderful stories, improvising when the
original narrative is not sufficiently thrilling;
who can conjure so fearfully, swallowing
washbasins, making pennies drop out of little
only heads; who can bark so like a dog;
who, when the babies seize the tail of his
coat, can slip out of it so unconsciously,
and suddenly perceive he is coatless with such
an air of astonishment as sets the small
thieves wild with delight; and who but he
has taught every child of his acquaintance
to drive like a Jehu?

Another trait of Mr. Barnum is his
admiration of fast-trotting horses, of which
he always keeps several for his own special
use. Him, moreover, never ask P. T. Barnum
for a seat in his 'bogie,' for he seems
ready to drive. His light-colored skims
along the road, rocking, swaying, spinning
around corners at a speed that leaves one
to marvel how it is he is never thrown out.
He will not submit to be passed on the road,
and in consequence he almost daily carries
home splattered from head to foot with dust
or mud, according as the weather may be;
such features as are not entirely covered
with splatters beaming with satisfaction, as
he usually wins the race, thanks to his
favourite black horse—a superb animal,
whom his master (to use his own expression)
has never 'insulted' with a whip, a word
being all that is needed to start or stop him.
When the reader thinks of that special phase
of business experience which the great
Barnum represents when he recalls Barnum's
own excellent narratives of how he gathered
in his treasures; when he remembers that the
palace of the showman king is the result
of successful humbug; when he reflects on
the shrewdness, the infinite re-
sources, the amazing sagacity of this remark-
able man, he may be comforted by the thought
that the inner life of Barnum is lived in a
contented and happy home.

"M. QUAD" ON SKATES.

"You see," said my friend Reglet, as he
cut a "pigeon's wing" on the glassy surface
at a rink, west of us on one foot and came
skidding around on the other, "you see it
is an exercise which brings out the muscles
into play, and must be healthy. In fact,
Dr. Lewis says it is better than riding on
horseback." It looked so easy and so nice
that I winked at the boy who had skated
to land, and he came over. "That's right,
old boy," called Reglet, as he sailed around
with a handsome girl on each arm, and a
lovely blonde hanging to his coat tails—
"I'll bet 100 dollars that you'll learn all the
skateboard tricks within an hour." I was
highly gratified at this expression of confi-
dence in my ability, and I kept hurrying
up the boy as he fastened on the skates.
The impatient saucy boy said I had better
stop a pillow on the back of my head be-
fore I started out, but I passed the insinua-
tion by in silent contempt. "Now, then,"
said Reglet, circling up with a dozen
French flourish, "the main thing is to
have confidence in yourself. Strike right
out like a pioneer getting away from a
troop of wolves, and I'll bet 100 to 1 you'll
make a skater." I struck out. I struck in
several other directions besides out. One
foot went to the left, the other to the right,
and I whirled around and sat down. The
lovely blonde lady came up and said that
I had made capital hit, and the other two
said that I was certain to become a skater
with muscular effort when I got fairly
started. I didn't feel much like skating

out again, but I had to do it. Reglet help-
ed me up again, said that he could already
see an improvement in my health, and
warned me to shove my feet as he saw him
do. "I obeyed. The left foot shot out,
leaving the right one some rods in the rear,
and in trying to even up the race a little
something struck the ice. It was myself.
The back of my head struck first, and there
were five distinct shocks before the whole
of my body got down. Reglet sailed up,
and said he never saw that beaten, and the
blonde declared her belief that I was an old
skater, and was just playing off on them.
The rink danced round and round as I sat
up, and the small boy who was grinning at
me appeared to my vision like eight or nine
small boys, and eight or nine grins.

"Come, old boy, this exercise will brighten
your cheek until your own wife won't
know you," called Reglet, offering to
help me up. I wanted to get to home
and sit down behind the coal stove and
ponder and reflect, but he dragged me to
my feet, and the blonde wanted to know
if I wouldn't please to give them "the
Prince of Wales flourish." I glanced at
her and tried to smile, and they all edged
off to give me a fair show. "Come, dart
right off!" yelled Reglet, and I carefully
started my feet out on an exploring voyage.
They hadn't travelled over six inches before
they got ahead of my body. I reached out
for something to support me, claved around,
and the back of my head dug a hole in the
ice. I thought the roof of the rink had fallen
in, and that 25 tons of boards and shingles
had struck me in a heap, but I was deceiv-
ed. "You struck an air bubble, or you'd
have made a splendid show," said Reglet,
as he pulled at me. The blonde said that
I had come within a hair's breadth of cut-
ting one of the grandest flourishes known
on ice, and they wanted me to try once
more. I told "I had got to go to a funeral,
and that I would be back in half an hour,
but it was no use." "See how easy it is,"
exclaimed Reglet, as he pushed out and
swung one leg around. I pushed out and
swung one leg. I couldn't pull it back. I
tried to, and I yelled to Reglet that I'd
give him 50 dollars to grab me. He was
too late. I claved, and waded, and tot-
tered, and fell, and when I came to my senses
again Reglet said that if I would go through
the same performance every day for two
months, he'd warrant me that I could eat
100 hot biscuits per day and never have a
touch of the dyspepsia. I am in bed yet,
and a friend has written this from dictation.
The doctor says that two ribs on the left
side are fractured, the collar-bone is broken,
the bone of one elbow smashed, and the
spinal column is in out of true; but he
is labouring away in hopes of mending me
up by spring.—*Danbury News.*

A NEW MILITARY INVENTION.

The *Daily News* Berlin correspondent
writes:—I had an opportunity the other
day of examining General Berdan's new
distance-calculator, or in military language
"Range-finder," which is making such a
sensation here in military circles. When
closed up ready for moving it looks like a
sort of primitive chariot, mounted on two
large light wheels and drawn by one horse.
Two men ride upon the comfortable seat,
the driver and the operator, and for the
latter, so simple is the instrument that no
special training is necessary, however
desirable it may be that he should also
understand the principle of trigonometrical
science. When the range of any point is
to be taken, before a battery begins to play,
for instance, or a regiment to fire, the horse
is slipped out of the shafts and the body of
the "chariot" then turned completely
over on its axle. The frame, on which is
built the seat, then serves as a firm and
steady support for the instrument. The
body of the vehicle is revealed as a box or
case one metre wide, nearly two long, and
about a foot deep; and when its two op-
posite ends are thrown open, the instru-
ment is ready for use. This consists,
loosely described, of two parallel telescopes
about one and a half metres long, and very
powerful, affixed to a frame which swings
on a common pivot. The sight ends are
just one metre apart, and this, of course,
the base line of the calculation. One of
these telescopes—the one at the right
hand, is movable only with the frame, of
which both form a part. This is first
sighted on the object, and then the frame
is made fast, the first step being thus com-
pleted. The other telescope is adjustable
in length, by means of its own, and by
means of a small wheel is turned to the
right angle of convergence with its com-
panion—that is, to say, until it too covers
the object. Now, having the base line and
the angle of convergence, any surveyor
could, of course, calculate the distance.
But in General Berdan's instrument the
wheel which adjusts the second telescope is
marked off into metres, centimetres, and
millimetres, is covered by a little hand or
pointer, and when the object is brought
within the focus the pointer indicates
exactly the distance. This is absolutely
all there is of it. In two minutes the in-
strument can be unlimbered, put into
readiness, and a distance found, less time
therefore than a gun or a battery is made
ready. Then the two ends are closed, the
body swung round into its place, the horse
put into the shafts, the driver and operator
mount the box, and away they dash to some
other point. The one that is now com-
pleted is being tested by a German Artillery
Commission, and I believe the English
War Office is also negotiating for one for
trial. I have therefore refrained from a
detailed technical description, which would
furthermore demand no little knowledge of
mechanics; but even a layman is struck by
the simplicity and apparent adaptability of
the "Range-finder," which, if it prove
successful, will revolutionise the science of
art of war.

COLONEL TOMPKINS'S PET

ALLIGATOR.

Colonel Tompkins, of Meriden, is an
eccentric man. He has a passion for collect-
ing strange animals and domesticating them
on his farm. His success with the alligator
is remarkable. A few years ago he bought
one of these reptiles of a sea-captain, who
had brought it north when young. Being
fully acclimated, a snowstorm only amused
the reptile while the cold air of the north
greatly added to the toughness of its hide.
The boys have often struck it with a pickaxe
with about as much effect as if it had been
a steam boiler. This alligator is as eccen-
tric as its master; but it is the best disposed
animal in the world. It will work in a
threshing-machine ten hours a day, but, if
overtasked, its mouth opens sarcastically.
Next to eating hanz, its chief delight is to
go with the boys to the river, where it
waits till they dismount, then it plunges
in and allows them to ride on its back.

Once a water moccasin bit a lad and fled
to its hole. The alligator threw the boy
out on the bank with its tail, then
turned its attention to that serpent's
abiding place, with its mouth wide open and
its eyes red with rage. Not less than 18
moccasins were lying dead at the boy's feet
before he could count six. The alligator set
up a terrific howl of exultation. Putting the
boy astride its back, and the snakes in its
jaw, it started for the house at the top
of its speed. Fortunately the lad was not
dangerously injured. Colonel Tompkins re-
covered the reptile with a box of soap-grease
and a young pig. Each spring its scales are
renovated with a cold chisel. This little
feature in its toilet pleases it immensely, and
it appears around for an hour afterwards.
Children are great favourites with the reptile.
They give it cheese and cranberries, and bits
of roast chicken on their way to school,
while it keeps a sharp look-out for the
cross dogs that may follow them. The
blacksmith's boy who trims its scales is a
particular friend. Last March, when they
were unusually thick, he chiselled circular
places in its hide and inserted a cheap
bull's-eye clock on either side of it, and
wedged them fast. At first the animal
was uneasy, but when it heard the ticking
its delight was unbounded, and it waddled
off to show itself to the school-girls. Re-
cently its teeth became so dull that it could
hardly chew, and it whined piteously. The
blacksmith's boy gave it a couple of tom-
cats and led it to the shop, where he filed
the teeth to a keen edge. The animal was
so overjoyed that it ran out and gnawed
down a hitching-post, and gobbled up a
stray dog that was passing. Since then the
alligator makes monthly visits to the shop
for repairs. When its lower teeth are done,
it turns over on its back and opens its
mouth while the boy puts a buzz saw
flask on the upper row.—*Danbury News.*

BOSNIA AND AUSTRIA.

A correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs
from Belgrade on March 9.—"Information
received here from Bosnia shows that the
preparations for resisting an anticipated
Austrian movement are being actively con-
sidered in that Province and in Herzegovina.
The Turkish authorities appear to have
reconsidered their former purpose to leave
the Bosnians to take care of themselves, as
it is reported from Sarajevo that 20 bat-
talions of soldiers are coming from Salonika,
and 800 horses have been sent to bring up
the effects of 13 battalions now stationed
at Novi Bazar. Five hundred cases of
ammunition have been sent to the Mostar
and Kraina districts. The Mahomedan
officers are armed with breech-loading
rifles, and are required to drill every day.
The Governor of the Turkish Provinces has
been ordered to provide 625,000 lbs. of
army biscuits and 30,000 pairs of the sole
leather sandals worn by the natives of these
Provinces for the use of the Turkish mili-
tary forces. The official journal of Sarajevo
mentions conflicts which have occurred be-
tween the soldiers and insurgents in the
districts of Enfers, Derbend, Brod, Ban-
jaluka, and Fridor, the insurgents holding
the mountain fastnesses of the Kraina range
in the above-mentioned districts. Turkish
troops have been sent to oppose new bands
of insurgents which have made their ap-
pearance in the neighbourhood of Klitch,
Vartohar, Wakup, and Ylites."

THE TURKS AS SOLDIERS.

A correspondent of the *Standard* writes
to show that the Turk is not so "unspec-
table" as he has been painted. The writer
says:—"In action the Turkish soldiers are
undoubtedly fierce, but on no occasion did
I see evidence of mutilation of wounded, a
charge so frequently alleged against them.
The fact that few prisoners or wounded
were taken may be easily accounted for by
three reasons—(1) Little or no quarter
was given by either side; (2) the Serbians
made a point of carrying off their wounded
—also, if possible their dead; (3) the Serbs
seldom cared to let the Turks get too close
to them. The prisoners that were captured
during or after the fight, when brought into
camp, were to my certain knowledge, kindly
cared for, and when disarmed of their
weapons, carefully insisted on their
impression, carefully insisted on their
impression, that capture meant torture and
death, the usual request was that they
might not be returned to the care of the
Muscovite officers. Living for months, as
I did, in the heart of a camp containing
more than 50,000 Turkish troops, I naturally
can speak with force on the subject of their
behaviour in every-day life. Amongst the
50,000 were men from Central Asia Minor,
the coasts of the Black Sea, and European
Turkey, with a sprinkling of Syrians, yet,
notwithstanding the mixture, their conduct
was excellent at all times, and the black
sheep among them were restrained by a
rigid discipline. Crime was, compared
with what it would have been in many other
armies, extremely rare. Of course the
prohibition of the drinking of wine or
spiruous liquors had much to do with this.
With respect to the conduct of the
Turks during the armistices, or more
correctly speaking, during the suspensions
of hostilities, I can characterise it in very
few words. It was a noble testimony of good
faith, and a patient endurance of insult and
injury. The first period of suspension of
hostilities commenced on the 17th of
September, and expired eight days after-
wards on the 25th; but before the latter
date a fresh truce of similar extent
was granted, which lasted until the 3rd of
October. To all military intents and pur-
poses these suspensions of the Powers in
behalf of Serbia were *bona fide* armistices.
By the army with which I was they were
respected as such. Not so with the
Russians and Serbs; every day the Turks
had to bear an unprovoked shell fire,
directed not only at our lines and batteries,
but also at any considerable body of men
or horses that chanced to show itself within
our actual camp. Our watering and foraging
parties were always opened on by the
Serbian batteries. Their pickets made the
neutral Morava a forbidden delight to our
men by their treacherous fire, for to guard
against the chance of a collision the Mshir,
Ahmed Eyyub Pasha, gave orders that the
river was not to be approached. Thus,
with a splendid stream at our very feet,
whose left bank was our ground, our camp
greatly added to the toughness of its hide.
The boys have often struck it with a pickaxe
with about as much effect as if it had been
a steam boiler. This alligator is as eccen-
tric as its master; but it is the best disposed
animal in the world. It will work in a
threshing-machine ten hours a day, but, if
overtasked, its mouth opens sarcastically.
Next to eating hanz, its chief delight is to
go with the boys to the river, where it
waits till they dismount, then it plunges
in and allows them to ride on its back.

these simple truths to plead for the soldier
of Turkey, and to show that he can beat
and outlast. One more point and I have
done. When Alexina was occupied by the
Turks, 22 villagers fell into their hands.
Of these about five were men, eight women,
and the rest children; they were at once
placed under a guard in one of the large
houses of the town. That night their
dinner was provided from the table of the
Mushir, Ahmed Eyyub Pasha, and from
ours; at the instance of His Excellency
these poor victims to war were afterwards
sent to Nish, where they were supported
by the Turkish authorities, and placed
under the care of the Bulgarian bishop.
In Alexina not a house was burnt or
destroyed; the church was respected,
sentries being placed at the door to guard
it from injury, and save for a shell hole
through the roof it is intact."

THE INDIAN DRUM.

I.

Does a Raja march
On a royal road,
Do the torches arch
Their light o'erhead,
Where silks are worn
And bracelets glance,
Where gods are borne
And dancers dance?
What music leads
The festive throng—
What magic speeds
The rout along?

II.

Is it the blare
Of the tube of brass,
The flute-blown air—
Or the cymbal's clash?
Is it the shrill
Of the gurdy pipe—
The wind-bag's squeak
In the minstrel's gripe?
Ah, no!—less shrill
More loud than these
Are the notes that fill
The Eastern breeze.

III.

From the aloof Bazaar,
From the dusty street,
From lanes that are
For life unmet,
With a hoarse reply
To the player's skill,
While the horn notes die
And the pipes are still—
What rustic noise
Do I hear come?
'Tis the blatant voice
Of the Indian Drum!

IV.

For Bridal Feast,
Or sacred Birth,
The tambour's girth
Holds bard and priest.
No trumpet sounds
The hero's fame,
The Drum rebounds
Beneath his name—
No guests rejoice,
Nor big men come
Without the noise
Of the beaten Drum!

—Pekin.

Miscellaneous.

STUDYING NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Old
Keyser found Coley's boy standing in a
very suspicious position under his best apple
tree, with a stick in his hand and a certain
bulky appearance about his pockets. Having
secured him firmly by the collar, Keyser
shook him up a bit, and then asked him
sternly what he was doing there. "Ain't a
doin' nothin'," said Coley; "I came over
yer to study." "That's entirely 'too thin,'"
exclaimed Keyser. "Yes, I did. I come
over yer to study about Sir Isaac. We had
it in our lesson. He was in an orchard, and
saw an apple fall, and that made him invent
the 'law of gravitation'; and I come over
to see if it was so." "It won't do, sonny,"
said Keyser; "you're too enthusiastic about
Sir Isaac; and, besides, what were you going
to do with that stick?" "With this stick,
—this yer stick? What was I going to do
with this stick? Why, a boy gave me this
stick to hold for him while he went on an
errand for his aunt." "And where did that
apple come from there on the ground?"
"That apple come—that one lying there!"
The birds are awful on apples this season. I
saw a blackbird drop that there, and I says
to myself, 'Them birds are just ruinin' Mr.
Keyser's apples.'"

M

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4325. 號二十月五年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

日九十月三年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 152, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUEEN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LAMB, CHARTERS & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong, C. EMMERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAA.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.

ROD. W. KESWICK, Esq. A. MEYER, Esq.

CHINA MANAGERS.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWM CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 per cent. " "
" 12 " 6 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

Notices of Firms

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Opened a Branch of our Firm at Amoy. Mr F. F. BELLING will act as our AGENT at that Port.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877. j2

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGEL-BROCK, von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. j16

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as SHIPPING BROKER at this Port, under my own name.

W. H. SIEGFRIED.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877. my20

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. s18

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under- signed.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half.

To be had from Messrs LANE, Crawford & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai. Hongkong, February 9, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs MELOHERS & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 19th of May next, at Noon, on the Premises, under a power contained in a Bill of Sale dated the 18th day of December, 1874, given by THOMAS THORNTON ANTHONY, and CARL HEINRICH EIBERT SEIMUND, lately carrying on Business in this Colony, as Shipchangers and Storekeepers, under the Style or Firm of BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.,—All the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, and EFFECTS being in and upon the Premises No. 62, Praya Central, lately occupied by the said Firm of BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.

Also,

THE GOODWILL of the said Business.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877. my19

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Dr. DENNIS, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 15th May, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence "Fair Lea,"—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

Handsome Rep-covered Drawing-room Suite.

Rosewood Centre Table.

Gilt Framed Pier Glasses, Engravings, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Hearth Rugs.

Sideboard, Whatnots, Dining Table, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets.

Glass-ware, Crockery and Plated-ware.

Double Size Teakwood Bedstead.

Mahogany Cheval Glass, Chest of Drawers, Wardrobes, Toilet Table and Glass, Washstand, &c., &c.

Hainan, Tongquin, and Japanese-ware.

A Collection of Books, many relating to China and The Far East.

A Patent Repeater Piano, by Schroder.

A First-class 5 Oared Gig, with Oars, Awning, &c., complete, and a pair of Iron Davits with Falls, &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 14th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 3, 1877. my15

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Under- signed with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877. s1

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to Consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

FRAUD!!!

A REWARD OF \$200.

IT Having come to our knowledge that some unscrupulous men have been obtaining Business from our Customers in our Name "ATICK," causing much inconvenience both to ourselves and Customers, we beg to notify the Public that in giving their orders to us, they should take care that they are given to our proper representative known as "ATICK," or to persons who will exhibit our Trade Card. We also hereby offer a REWARD of \$200 to any one who shall give such information as shall lead to the prosecution and conviction of those unscrupulous men who obtain Business from our Customers by the false assumption of OUR NAME.

ATICK, Tailor, Corner of Wellington, and Wyndham Streets.

Hongkong, May 3, 1877. my17

Intimations.

HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above SOCIETY will be Held at the City Hall, on MONDAY, the 14th May, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, a Statement of Accounts, and to elect Officers for the ensuing Year. Members and others taking an interest in the Society are invited to attend.

F. W. BARFF, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 8, 1877. my14

NOTICE.

DURING REPAIRS of the House No. 8, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, the UNITED STATES CONSULATE has been REMOVED, TEMPORARILY, to No. 1, PRAYA EAST.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877. my13

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVE FUND, £340,000 "

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877. au17

For Sale.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE.

NOVELS by Popular Authors.

WORKS of Reference.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Presentation BOOKS richly illustrated.

SCHOOL PRIZE BOOKS.

Children's TOY BOOKS, &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877. my24

FOR SALE.

HENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche "Dry."

TH. ROUSSEAU & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINES.

STARTUP & KENTISH'S PORTS and SERRIES.

MOULTON & Co.'s COGNAC, 1, 2, 3 Stars.

BRANCHY FRERES & Co.'s COGNAC.

JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co.

Hongkong, April 9, 1877. j19

JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES.

MYCOS.—The increasing demand for this excellent Toilet Requisite, has induced the Undersigned, to make arrangements with the Proprietors to send on a regular supply.

LIME JUICE.—Government Stamped, the Undersigned is prepared to supply this Article in retail or wholesale quantities.

The Advertiser solicits a trial order for his "Eratet" Waters, which he feels convinced will give satisfaction both as to price and quality.

W. BALL, Proprietor, China Dispensary.

Hongkong, May 9, 1877. my16

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Invoice of C. BONNEVILLE & Co.'s "Prince of Wales" BRANDY, in Cases of One Dozen Bottles. One Dozen Glass Barrels, and Two Dozen Flaas.

Apply to P. B. CAMA, 7, Hollywood Road.

Hongkong, April 30, 1877. my14

For Sale.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

APOLLINARIS

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"It is, in our opinion, superior for table purposes to any other mineral water with which we are acquainted. It is strongly effervescent, and forms an exceedingly pleasant and refreshing beverage, either alone or in combination with wine; and it is not, we are informed by an eminent medical friend, liable to that charge which has been so frequently brought against soda and other waters—that they have a depressing effect upon the system. On the contrary, medical testimony is unanimous in favour of the high therapeutic qualities of Apollinaris Water."—Civil Service Review.

APOLLINARIS WATER IS CERTAINLY THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATER. It is softer and more refreshing than its only rival Seltzer Water (Nassau Seltzer Brunn), and is more pleasant to the palate. Over all manufactured Aerated Waters it has an incomparable superiority.

"APOLLINARIS WATER is, moreover, a water of great organic purity, another highly important desideratum, in which artificial Aerated Waters often dangerously fall. Its place seems, therefore, marked as the favoured beverage of the favoured classes who can select their drinking water. Physicians will find it a valuable addition to their resources as a cool and refreshing drink; antacid, and useful in promoting digestion and gastric irritation. Such a water is the sworn enemy of gout, rheumatism, and their congeners."—London Medical Record.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Dr. HERMANN WEBER, F.R.C.P., writes:—"Having largely used it during the last seven years, I have found it of great value as an article of diet in gouty dispositions, in lithic acid diathesis, in tendency to gall stones, in some forms of catarrh of the bladder, and in chronic catarrh of the respiratory organs; in the latter, either heated by itself or mixed with hot milk or whey. To many persons the Apollinaris forms an agreeable and useful addition to bitter waters, and a good vehicle for some medicines."—Brit. Med. Jour.

PRICES.

CASE OF 50 QUARTS (STONE BOTTLES) \$10

" 50 PINTS " " \$8

CASES, 8 DOZ. SODAWATER BOTTLES \$15

N.B.—Stone Quart=3 Sodawater Bottles.

" Pint = 1 " "

\$2 Allowed for the Sodawater Bottles, if Returned.

GEO. SMITH & Co., Agents for China and Japan.

NORTON & Co., Agents in Hongkong.

May 9, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SAIGON.

The German Steamer "FERDINAND."

Captain SCHULTZ, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY Next, the 15th Instant.

For Freight and Passage, apply to AH YON, 57, Praya West.

Hongkong, May 9, 1877. my15

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship "VENICE."

Capt. RHODES, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 17th Instant, at 5 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 11, 1877. my17

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship "ARRATON APCAR."

Capt. MACFARLAN, will leave this for the above Ports on THURSDAY Next, the 17th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877. my17

FOR SHANGHAI.

The British Steamer "SCINDIA."

Capt. LAURENCE, shortly expected from Singapore, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "LIBERTY."

Comdt. DE GRADY, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "LYA."

Comdt. HERNANDEZ, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "THOMAS LORD."

HALL, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "NEW ERA."

SAYER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 27, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "ALBERT RUSSELL."

Captain CARTER, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark "ROSETTA McNEIL."

BROWN, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 14th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Gallo, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;
Also,
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PANINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship ZAMBESI, Captain SYMONS, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 10th May, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 11, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

Intimations.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs, Albums, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Redoubtable a supply of very handsome Esaki Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

NOW READY.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. BIRL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1876.

Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 4, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

Contents.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 152.)

Deer-Stalking in China.

Chinese Dentistry.

Chinese Interiors with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued from page 132.)

A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.

The Law of Inheritance.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

"Watching Spirits."

Chinese Folk-lore.

Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle.

Pidgin English.

Goethe's "Werther" in China.

Chinese Music.

White Ants.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 67, Praya, or to Mr. FAR JAI, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chun Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tin Street; Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, In front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; Hoi Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yü Ching Cheong, Foo chow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chong.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Loong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Peking.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, SINGAPORE.

THE BUSINESS of this Company was Resumed immediately after the FIRE. Vessels will obtain the usual Despatch and Coal Supplies.

E. M. SMITH,
Manager.
my23

April 23, 1877.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS,

BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS,

WILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPTON AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, P.R.S.

LONDON: N. TURNER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRAILS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 80 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lectures on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's Six King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo-magazine.

This paper is now issued every Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The project

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	4

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London.—	By air.	By other routes.
Letters,.....	12	12
Registration,.....	8	8
Newspapers,.....	2	2
Books and Patterns,.....	4	4

Other Union Countries:—

Letters,.....	12	12
Registration,.....	8	8
Newspapers,.....	2	2
Books and Patterns,.....	4	4

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Letters,.....	26	22
Registration,.....	12	12
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.):—

Letters,.....	20	16
Registration,.....	12	12
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	8	6

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters,.....	38	34
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8
Registration,.....	12	12

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters,.....	50	46
Newspapers,.....	8	6
Books and Patterns,.....	12	10
Registration,.....	None.	None.

Brazil:—

Letters,.....	32	28
Registration,.....	8	8
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	8	6

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or, wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated, as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, or engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of book, or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, camellia, or singlass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, adds of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to their contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, Madeira, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madagascar, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.30 A.M. to 11.30 P.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charges for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

Letters, per half ounce.	Hongkong U.S. Stamps.
.....

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,..... 12 3

Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama,..... 12 3

Hawaii, Newfoundland,..... 12 6

Guatemala, Marquesas Is., Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti,..... 12 10

Belize, Bogota, Cartagena, Costa Rica, Curacao, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela, West Indies,..... 12 13

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru,..... 12 17

Brazil,..... 12 21

Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,..... 12 27

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz.,..... 2 1

Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each paper,..... 2 4

Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz.,..... 8 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk, furs, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present, no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Indian Correspondence. Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia. The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wax or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; with-out intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Corsets, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PARCELS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Parcel. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Gallé.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including the money is paid at a Post Office, stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.	Up to £2,.....
.....	18 cents.

Up to £5,..... 36 "

Up to £10,..... 54 "

Up to £20,..... 72 "

Local Money Orders.

Up to \$25,..... 15 cents.

Up to \$50,..... 30 "

5.—Lasts of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Albion	h	Lopez	Span. str.	480	May 10	Chinese	at daylight
Amoy	h	Butler	Brit. str.	1304	May 12	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.
Arratoon Apar	h	McTavish	Brit. str.	1392	May 8	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.
Cairnmuir	h	Swart	Brit. str.	1120	May 3	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Hankow
Cheong Hock Kian	h	Webb	Brit. str.	956	May 10	Soon Cheong & Co.	S'pore and Penang
City of Peking	h	Tanner	Amer. str.	5079	May 1	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ham & S. Folsco
Cyprien	h	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	May 4	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Saloon
Feonia	h	Schultz	Ger. str.	1089	April 20	Ah Yon	In Dock
Glenlyon	h	Wallace	Brit. str.	1373	May 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Foochow
Golden Horn	h	Alton	Brit. str.	1024	May 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Cos'tan Dock
Killerney	h	O'Neill	Brit. str.	660	May 12	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-day
Macgregor	h	Newell	Brit. str.	2455	May 9	Gilman & Co.	Swatow
Meca	h	Johnson	Brit. str.	687	May 9	Hop Kee & Co.	Swatow
Namoa	h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	May 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Swatow
Nelson	h	Staples	Brit. str.	894	April 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow
Ningpo	h	Cass	Brit. str.	761	May 11	Siemssen & Co.	Swatow
Noma	h	Walker	Brit. str.	606	May 11	Kwok Achong	Swatow
Penguin	h	Cowell	Brit. str.	1122	May 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow
Salvadora	h	Hormaschoa	Span. str.	615	May 7	Brandao & Co.	Amoy and Manila
Sindh	h	Lormier	Foh. str.	1732	May 8	Messageries Maritimes	Amoy and Manila
Tibre	h	Girard	Foh. str.	1009	May 9	Messageries Maritimes	Amoy and Manila
Venice	h	Rhode	Brit. str.	1374	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Amoy and Manila
Yesso	h	Punchard	Brit. str.	850	May 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy and Manila
Yotung	h	Staples	Brit. str.	324	June 2	Kwok Achong	Amoy and Manila
Zamboanga	h	Valenceno	Span. str.	651	April 26	Ah Yon	Amoy and Manila
Sailing Vessels							
A. T. Stallrecht	h	Schmitt	Ger. bge.	539	April 23	Siemssen & Co.	Saloon
Adela	h	Beattie	Brit. bge.	354	May 8	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Saloon
Albert Russell	h	Carvor	Amer. bge.	762	May 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Saloon
Alma	h	Guilbert	Brit. bge.	209	May 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saloon
Alphington	h	Cunningham	Brit. bge.	326	May 10	Wiel & Co.	Saloon
America	h	Heldt	Ger. sh.	1219	May 16	Siemssen & Co.	Saloon
Arabella	h	Pearson	Brit. bge.	665	April 16	Meyer & Co.	Saloon
Aurora	h	Milne	Brit. bge.	285	May 3	Chinese	Saloon
Beethoven	h	Haje	Ger. bge.	340	May 7	Melchers & Co.	Saloon
Bonita	h	Steter	Ger. sm. sc.	346	May 8	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Saloon
Canton	h	Crantz	Ger. bge.	373	May 9	Siemssen & Co.	Saloon
Cardels	h	Carr	Brit. bge.	915	May 10	Meyer & Co.	Saloon
Ceres	h	Specht	Ger. bge.	420	May 6	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saloon
Channel Queen	h	Lachur	Brit. sh.	609	May 8	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Saloon
Charité	h	Hervé	Foh. bge.	255	May 2	Carlowitz & Co.	Saloon
Charlotte Andrews	h	Place	Brit. bge.	356	May 1	Rozario & Co.	Saloon
Cheng Soon	h	Ohng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese	Saloon
Coenra	h	Miller	Amer. sch.	230	April 19	Insurance Company	Saloon
Deutschland	h	Tiemann	Ger. bge.	289	May 3	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Saloon
Ellen Rickmers	h	Weydemann	Ger. bge.	307	April 28	Melchers & Co.	Saloon
Emma	h	Gran	Ger. bge.	340	May 2	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saloon
Emeralda	h	Hansen	Ger. bge.	787	May 10	Wiel & Co.	Saloon
Evening Star	h	Asburn	Brit. bge.	871	April 14	Wiel & Co.	Saloon
Fabius	h	Holze	Siam. sh.	625	April 28	Kin-tye-long	Saloon
Fleetwing	h	Guest	Amer. sh.	456	May 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Saloon
Glamorganhire	h	McBachern	Brit. bge.	345	May 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Saloon
Gustav & Marie	h	Doose	Ger. sh.	366	May 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Saloon
Hannah & Mary	h	Smith	Brit. sh.	1290	April 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Saloon
Hannah Law	h	Grelg	Amer. bge.	603	May 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Saloon
Helena	h	Dest	Ger. sch.	785	May 27	Siemssen & Co.	Saloon
Hydra	h	Hansen	Ger. sch.	266	May 6	Carlowitz & Co.	Saloon
Irene	h	Hender	Brit. bge.	814	April 20	Melchers & Co.	Saloon
Lalla Rookh	h	Mearns	Brit. sh.	896	April 12	Meyer & Co.	Saloon
Leucadia	h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.	Saloon
Louisa	h	Schierloh	Ger. sm. sc.	245	May 9	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Saloon
Madura	h	Stanton	Brit. bge.	970	May 11	Messageries Maritimes	Saloon
Mornington	h	Michaelson	Siam. bge.	570	May 9	Tack Mee	Saloon
New Era	h	Sawyer	Brit. sh.	1080	April 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Saloon
Nyassa	h	Garrick	Brit. sh.	799	April 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saloon
Onward	h	Morton	Brit. sch.	210	May 11	Wiel & Co.	Saloon
Rosetta McNeil	h	Brown	Amer. bge.	611	Mar. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Saloon
Rosina	h	Hansen	Amer. sm. sc.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Saloon
Rurik	h	Burgeland	Russ. bge.	830	Mar. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Saloon
St. Joseph	h	Dumont	Foh. bge.	289	May 4	Carlowitz & Co.	Saloon
Teresa	h	Cebada	Span. bge.	251	Mar. 31	Siemssen & Co.	Saloon
Tewksbury L. Sweet	h	Griffin	Amer. bge.	660	May 7	Meyer & Co.	Saloon
Thomas Lord	h	Hall	Amer. sh.	1316	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Saloon
Thoon Kramom	h	Vorrath	Siam. bge.	474	April 29	Siemssen & Co.	Saloon
Tulochgorum	h	Mason	Brit. sm. sc.	175	April 28	Wiel & Co.	Saloon
Villa de Rivadavia	h	Carmus	Span. bg.	437	April 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Saloon
W. H. Deitz	h	Endicott	Amer. bge.	809	April 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Saloon
Wendy Pendleton	h	Hancher	Amer. bge.	869	May 7	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Saloon
Woodlark	h	Largio	Brit. sh.	869	May 7	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Saloon
WEAMFOA							
Christian	h	Stehr	Ger. sm. sc.	282	May 8	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Saloon
Eudoxia Adolphine	h	Valot	Foh. bg.	254	May 1	Carlowitz & Co.	Saloon
Gustav Adolph	h	Neumann	Ger. bge.	300	April 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Saloon
Novelly	h	Colliver	Brit. bge.	375	May 8	Rozario & Co.	Saloon
Vesta	h	Dicks	Ger. bge.	302	May 8	Melchers & Co.	Saloon
CANTON							
Amoy	h	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	May 10	Siemssen & Co.	Saloon
Bombay	h	Smith	Brit. str.	749	May 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Saloon

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Charybdis	h	British	corvette	1506	...	...	April 5	T. E. Smith
Curlew	h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 4	E. J. Church
Hart	h	British	gun vessel	465	...	...	May 6	H. N. Hood
Lunae	h	German	corvette	1309	6	400	May 1	Ditmar
Magpie	h	British	gun vessel	774	...	...	May 2	Charles Vernon Anson
Marquez del Duero	h	Spanish	gunboat	700	3	160	May 10	Barrajo
Mearnes	h	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Modeste	h	British	corvette	1405	14	350	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.E.
Nassau	h	British	surveying vessel	695	4	160	May 1	R. H. Napier
Patino	h	K.D. Spanish	transport	1200	...	...	Feb. 23	Rapallo
Sylvia	h	British	surveying vessel	695	...	...	April 27	W. Bonham Bax
Tamar	h	British	troop ship	4807	...	...	May 5	W. H. Liddell
Tejo	h	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	...	...	Commodore Watson
At Canton								
Ashuelot	h	American	corvette	1037	6	700	May 4	Geo. H. Perkins
Fly	h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	May 6	John Bruce

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poe Dock Co.
Fai Wan	...	...	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Iehang	700	Martin	Butterfield & Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Linh	69	...	Kwok Achong
Powan	1830	Benning, A.	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Shada	37	...	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	Kwok Achong
Spark	140	Lefevour	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Boylard	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotai	180	Browne	Kwok Achong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	...	J. Godall
Chen-jul	23	1	...	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	180	...	...	Wan Lum Wan
Ching-sing	...	...	...	E. Oby
Chun-hai	280	6	...	...
Peng-chou-hai	600	5	400	C. H. Palmer
Quong-on	180	3	60	Li Ping Tye
Sun-chi	150	5	...	H. Wade
Sui-tang	...	...	...	Stewart
Tohing-teing	150	6	60	Bessard
Tien-po	150	6	...	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	3	150	Lam Man Wo

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Name.	Destination.
Europe	for Shanghai
Boothow	for Swatow
Glenearn	for London
*Nemo	for Hongkong
Woolahra	for Shanghai

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Name.	Destination.
*Amoy	for London
*Anchises	for London
Devotion	for London
Eurydama	for London
Halcyon	for London
Arcturion	for London

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Name.	Destination.
Honan	for Shanghai
Kiang-chang	for Shanghai
Kiang-kwai	for Shanghai
Kiang-pai	for Shanghai
Kiang-wae	for Shanghai
Nanking	for Shanghai
Ping-on	for Shanghai
Shanghai	for Shanghai
*Sindh	for Shanghai
Stad Amsterdam	for Shanghai
Tatyew	for Shanghai
Tartar	for Shanghai
Yehsin	for Shanghai
Yungching	for Shanghai
Zamboni	for Shanghai

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Name.	Destination.
Cape Horn	for Shanghai
Cynostore	for Shanghai
Emulation	for Shanghai
Flying Scud	for Shanghai
J. R. Worcester	for Shanghai
Jay's Phillip	for Shanghai
Katie Plickingot	for Shanghai
Per Ardua	for Shanghai
Spinaway	for Shanghai
Ville de Lille	for Shanghai

MEN-OF-WAR.

Name.	Destination.
H. M. gunboat	for Shanghai
U. S. corvette	for Shanghai
U. S. gunboat	for Shanghai
Sussex gunboat	for Shanghai

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 12, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Paiza. Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb.	450	400
" Ame, Sugar cured, "	300	250
" Footchow, "	160	140
Beef, strick and prime out, cy.	160	150
Beef Corned, "	150	140
" Roast, "	150	140
" Soup, "	100	90
" Steak, "	160	150
Bullocks' Brains, per set	60	50
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250
" " corned, "	320	300
" Head, "	600	500
" Heart, "	150	140
" Hump, Salt, "	110	100
" Feet, "	50	40
" Kidneys, "	60	50
" Tail, "	100	90
" Liver, "	80	60
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	400
Hams, American, lb.	300	280
" Chinese, "	180	170
" English, "	360	340
Mutton Chop, "	190	180
" Leg, "	190	180
" Shoulder, "	140	130
" Liver, "	130	120
Pigs' Chittling, catty	60	50
" Feet, "	100	90
" Fry, "	110	100
" Head, "	90	80
" Heart, "	60	50
" Kidneys, "	80	70
" Liver, "	100	80
Pork, Chop, catty	150	140
" Corned, "	130	120
" Leg, "	150	140
" Fat or Lard, "	110	100
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	340	320
" Heart, "	80	40
" Kidneys, "	80	